

FRANK G. CARPENTER'S LETTER.

THE AWAKENING OF INDIA

TALKS WITH BRITISH OFFICIALS ABOUT THE CONDITIONS IN HINDUSTAN.

The Mohammedans Want to Have a Share in the Government—How They Fear the Hindoos—Suppose the British Should Leave?—Sir Edward Baker Suggests a Protective Tariff—How India Pays John Bull—Anarchists and Bombs—Native Clerks—A Literary Awakening—One Thousand Newspapers in Twenty-two Languages.

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CALCUTTA, India, June 26.—Will India break away from Great Britain? Can the 300 million Hindoos, Mohammedans and others who inhabit the united India rebellion? What would happen if the British should leave and the government be given over to the natives? What are the causes of the unrest and what can be done to allay it? These are some of the big questions discussed here and there in the mountains on the other side of the globe. Let me give you a stray talk or so which I have had with British officials concerning them. My first conversation was with the former private secretary of the viceroy, Col. D. L. Smith. Every one who knows anything of the India of today knows him. He has been connected with the civil service for a quarter of a century and is acquainted with the peoples and the country from Tibet to Ceylon. When I asked him as to the awakening of Asia, he replied:

"There is no doubt but that Asia is fast waking up. The whole continent is on its feet. I have seen signs of its rising for years, and now these signs are so evident that he who runs may read them. You call it an awakening. Other people call it unrest. But call it what you please, there is undoubtedly a change going on in the intellectual condition of this part of the world. You can see it in Japan, Persia, China and Turkey. It is everywhere. One of the almost every class of our people, India, as you know, is a world. It is a land of many countries and many languages. There is as much difference between the native of the Punjab and the Bengali as there is between the Swede and the Italian, the American and the Turk."

"This awakening is not confined to any one religion," Col. Smith continued. "It is supposed to be fomented by the Mohammedans, but it is prevalent among the Mohammedans. One of the leading Mohammedans of the north came to my office in the midst of the war between the Japanese and the Russians. He referred to Japan's victories and significantly said that they meant much for India. When that war was over we received deputations of Mohammedans who claimed certain rights and privileges. They did not get down on their knees with their hands folded in the attitude of prayer, as some of the other classes of our population might have done, but they asked as though they had the right to ask and with the expectation that their claims would be granted. Since that time this feeling has grown. It has spread, and we are now having demands of various kinds from the representative natives of all parts of India. The situation is serious and we are trying to handle it seriously."

"But can the Hindoos and the Mohammedans work together? And will they do so?" "I think not," was the reply. "Neither trusts the other. We have three times as many Hindoos as Mohammedans. There are 65,000,000 Hindoos and about 200,000,000 Mohammedans. The Mohammedans are afraid that they would lose in any such combination. One reason is the Hindoos are so much in the majority and another is that their better education and fitness of mind would give them the advantage in any government body where an educational qualification might be required."

I asked this same question later in the day of one of the viceroy's cabinet. He replied: "The most of our troubles come from the educated Hindoos, although many of them are still loyal to the government. As to the Mohammedans they are comparatively quiet, but they want a greater share in the administration of affairs. They are not in favor of any changes which might put the Hindoos on horseback, and they fear that if a representative government should be instituted the enormous numbers of the Hindoos would give them the majority of the offices. They are, of course, read of Lajpat Rai, the anti-government agitator whom we had to ship out of the country."

"He was a native lawyer, a student of the College of Lahore, who believed in India for Indians. He was an eloquent fellow and could stir up the Hindoos but he could not impress the Mohammedans. I once heard him make an incendiary speech at Lahore. His audience was a mixed body of Mohammedans and Hindoos. He was denouncing the British, and demanding that India should be governed by natives. Upon that a Mohammedan in the crowd cried out: 'When we want a new ruler we won't choose a banya (tradesman) like you. We would rather have the British.' Well, that is the feeling of the Mohammedans. They have no use for the Hindoos, and especially for the educated Hindoos, who are called the Babus."

If John Bull Left India? "Suppose the British should leave? What would be the result?" "There is no danger of that," was the reply. "We could not leave if we would. This is a part of our share of the white man's burden, and we must carry it, whatever the cost." "But suppose?" "If we should take our army out of the country and give the rule to the native the result would be anarchy. The country would be flooded with blood and the very people who are denouncing us would be the first to die. The Mohammedans would attack the Hindoos. They would rush down from the Punjab and capture Peshawar. The Afghans would march over the border and take back the valley of Peshawar, which we have wrested from them, and the warlike

East Indian soldiers were among the first on the field."

Natives and the Unrest.
You have been in India over 20 years. Has the condition of the natives improved?

"Yes, they are far better off than they were when I came. They get higher wages. They have more to eat and more comforts. Their homes are better. When I first came most of them were roofed with thatch. Many now have roofs of tiles. Altogether the people are much better off."

About how many are there in the province you govern? I asked. "Something like 15,000,000."

"What is their condition as to unrest? Bengal is supposed to be the place in which the most trouble lies."

"We have had considerable discontent and some attempts at assassination. They tried to blow up a train about two years ago upon which Sir Andrew Fraser, then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, his staff and a number of police were traveling. They made other attempts to assassinate Sir Andrew Fraser. They also threw a bomb at a carriage containing a Calcutta magistrate, who had imprisoned the printers of two native journals for seditious utterances, and other bombs have been thrown. Some were thrown at the viceroy in Agra a few months ago."

"And then there was the bomb throwing in which Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were killed. I think, however, that we have largely controlled these anarchists and are gradually breaking up their organization. During one of our police raids we found papers which showed that an anarchist college existed and that the anarchists had associates at Paris and also in the western part of your country. We have reason to believe that they are allied to the nihilists of Russia and that their society is based upon that organization."

"To what classes do the anarchists belong?" "They are mostly students and educated men out of work. Some are religious fanatics, who would like to dispense with us as a religious duty."

"Are you not afraid of assassination?" "No, I believe that this class of agitators will soon disappear. I have allowed for the protection of the Lieutenant Governor, and I frequently travel about with no guards at all. I have been touring the country in an automobile, and one cannot well carry guards with a car."

"Has a new reform policy bettered native conditions?" "I think so. The people realize that we are doing all we can to give them a share in the government. They appreciate the changes made in their favor, and most of them are loyal to us."

Natives and the Government.
Notwithstanding the above statement of Sir Edward Baker, the unrest and discontent are growing. The representation given in the new reform movement is not satisfactory to the revolutionary nationalists, and they say that the natives should have a far greater share in the government. They claim that the English now hold all the high offices and receive all the big salaries, and in this they are right. According to Lord Curzon, there are about 1000 government places, each of which pays \$1000 and upward a year. Of these all but 100 are filled by British. Of the lower offices, the salaries of which range from \$300 to \$400 a year, about 5000 are held by Europeans and 5000 by Eurasians, while more than 18,000 are held by the natives. As to the offices lower than these they are held by the natives and their wages fall to a rate exceedingly small. Take the teachers in the primary schools. I am told that they get something like \$3 a month, and in certain places not more than \$2. It is said that if all the teachers of India could have their salaries raised to \$5 per month they would esteem themselves happy."

A Literary Awakening.
This new movement is largely intellectual. Said one of the officials to me this week: "The unrest is the rousing of the soul of the Indian people. You can see signs of it everywhere. One is in the increased desire for education and another in the native newspapers. The latter have been springing up all over India, and although usually of small circulation, they are having great influence. Already more than 1000 native journals have been established. There are more than 2500 printing presses at work, and something like 7000 different books in the various dialects are produced every year. The newspapers are published in 22 different languages and dialects, including Bengali, Hindi, Sanskrit, Arabic, Tamil and others. Some of these papers are in the native states, where they are subject to the rajahs, who suspend them and banish their editors at will. Others are in the provinces under the British rule. There they are practically free from censorship."

"What kind of books do the natives publish?" I asked. "Every kind," was the reply. "They are writing books on religion, on poetry and the drama. They are turning out histories and biographies, and also treatises on medicine, mechanics, philosophy and law. They issue political pamphlets and books on public questions of various kinds. Many of their books are well written and some of them have a considerable sale."

Frank G. Carpenter.

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There is no drug or medicine that has been used for skin diseases as long as Sulphur. The trouble has been that sulphur in crude or powder form cannot be readily applied to the germ that causes Eczema, Tetter, Acne, Hives, Barber's Itch and the many other skin diseases. Little's Liquid Sulphur Compound overcomes this difficulty, being liquid, and it applies with soft brush reaches the seat of the trouble at once killing the germs and giving instant relief to intense itching caused by skin disorders. A few applications according to directions will cure any skin disease, no matter of what character. Send 10c for sample bottle. Rhuma-Sulphur Co., St. Louis, Mo. 5

Bad Case of Spinal Meningitis Cured by Osteopathy In One Minute

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Was So Badly Afflicted Four Men Could Not Hold Him. His Body Was Bent Backwards Nearly Double.

Had Been Struck By An Auto in the Side a Week Previous.

Dr. Ira W. Collins Was Called and Pushed Second Vertebra Forward and Relief Was Instant.

The Boy Is Now Up and Around.

Most Scientific Demonstration of the Efficacy of Osteopathy I Ever Saw.

I Wish Every Parent in El Paso Could Have Witnessed It.

It was convincing and the evidence was so overwhelming that any unprejudiced mind could not help but accept the fact that Osteopathy is the only short route to relief in spinal meningitis.

J. C. ROBERTS, El Paso, Texas

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APPENDICITIS—Dr. Ira W. Collins loosening nerves to appendix in bad case of appendicitis, so the blood can circulate around appendix, absorb the impurities and heal up the broken down cells. In every case of this disease we have had splendid success without the loss of a case. The same as we have had in pneumonia. Talk with those who have tried osteopathy in either of these cases. Come here and we will give you their names.

Osteopathy in acute diseases works so quickly. But in old chronic diseases it is slow, as spine is so dry.

In the above case of spinal meningitis, when so much stagnant blood was thrown out in the system, the kidneys were choked and deadened the nerves at the spine. This allowed the blood to become saturated with it.

This overworked the heart and lungs, these contracted at the spine also and the muscles attached to these and also to the cervical vertebrae of neck, drew the second cervical vertebra backward and choked entire cord.

Just pushed it forward, as I always do in those cases, and relief was instant.

He was limber as a rag in a moment, then I loosened the nerves to kidneys and kept them busy and he was restored.

Had he been given morphine it would have filled the kidneys and he would have been dead in ten minutes.

Had he been given a stimulant the already overworked heart would have given out and he would also have died immediately.

How much dope would have ever pushed that vertebra back and taken pressure off the spinal cord and relieved it?

There is no other way to cure spinal meningitis but by Osteopathy, as we are demonstrating every day.

We have been called to so many cases of spinal meningitis after doctors have left and pronounced cure hopeless, and relief came and the cases were restored.

But it is so much harder after patient has been doped, as it fills the kidneys and has exhausted the patient until they cannot have strength enough to throw out all the poisons they put in, and the stagnant blood also.

Call the Osteopath at once, as it is your only hope.

In bad cases of pneumonia and fevers of all kinds it will save by far the greatest percent of any manner of healing known. Talk with those who have tried it.

"For in the blood is the life of all flesh," and all you have to do is free the nerve to the part affected and the stagnant blood will feed the nerve and it will restore circulation and you are well again.

In Bright's disease and rheumatism we have cured hundreds. Come and get the names of them and talk with them. Most of them had tried all the springs and dopes in the country.

We are from Missouri and we'll show you just how we have handled six thousand cases and lost but six.

It has far exceeded our most sanguine hope.

We have cured these blind people before.

cause we loosen the nerves to the eyes and it restored the blood circulation, after years of blindness and after they had been pronounced hopeless by entire medical association of Texas, when they met here in El Paso.

Sixteen specialists had burned and tortured one little fellow's eyes until they were so ulcered they did not resemble eyes. He is now, after five years, restored and attends school and reads as well as anyone without glasses.

One blind woman can now see to thread a needle.

It is the same with that old dead liver of yours, no bile to digest your food. We can loosen the nerve and restore you so you can enjoy life again.

Neuralgia, headaches, and, in fact, all kinds of headaches, fits and spasms. We have restored some of the worst cases you have ever seen. Eczema and lung troubles yield to the restored circulation until we have been surprised at the vast number cured.

All kinds of troubles to which ladies are heir have been cured and can speak for themselves, all over the city. Just take long enough and in nearly every instance you will come out all right after we have forced the spine loose. It takes just the right movement and powerful treatment in chronic cases, but we will cure you.

Appendicitis is one of the easiest to cure of any disease. All one has to do is free the nerve and when the blood flows around it again it heals it up and besides it empties into the largest part of the intestines and never can cause death.

The only way death can be caused is by giving a physic and forcing the food down into the tender part and bursting it open.

If left alone and warm water is taken the contents will be thrown up away from the tender part by nature itself, then by eating fluid food for a few days while it heals up. No person on earth can die with appendicitis if no stimulant or drugs are taken.

Such a disease is unknown among any other class of people but drug taking people.

Feed your own spine in any disease. The trouble is always there, as you cannot have a disease unless it is congested at the spine from impure use of the nerves, either from overeating or absorbing the poison from some diseased person or surrounding conditions, or taking a stimulant like a poisonous drug, or too sudden a change from warm to cold, giving your weakened system a cold by congesting the nerve which is overworked at the spine.

The sensory ganglia are at the spine and they take note of all these excessive excitations and congest to deaden the nerve and leave stagnant blood in the part and you have a disease of that part.

Just restore the circulation and you are well again. "For in the blood is the life." Try it and see. "For God never lies."

DR. A. T. STILL
Osteopathic Infirmary
DR. IRA W. COLLINS, Physician in Chief
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We have just received the largest shipment of Screens ever brought to El Paso and in making this large purchase we are enabled to make a price never heard of in this city.

These Screens are in mahogany, golden oak, Fumed oak and early English.

They are filled with Silkoline in the most delicate colors in green, red, blue and grey, also in burlap, filled both solid and panel.

You will miss something if you don't see these Screens.

Screen like out, 3 large panels, nearly 5 feet in height, nicely finished frame, in mahogany and golden oak. Regular \$1.75 value. Screen Day

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One to a customer. Fire place screen in assorted colors, filled with beautiful Silkoline.

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Large three panel solid burlap filled.

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Three panel Fumed oak, mission green, leather hinges, heavy oak frame, an extra good value at

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Four panel, same as above

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Five panel mission screen, worth \$1.50 everywhere, our price only

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